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COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1942.

F. T. H. WOOD, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.), B.S., B.Sc., D.P.H.

**Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical
Officer to the Public Assistance Committee, etc.**

BOOTLE:

BOOTLE TIMES, LTD., 80, ORIEL ROAD

1943.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, BOOTLE.
24th May 1943.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the County Borough of Bootle.*

MR. MAYOR, MRS. ALDERMAN SMITH, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the seventieth Annual Report on the work of the Health Department, which, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, is again curtailed.

Attention is directed to the following points of interest in the statistical records of the year:—

- (1) A rise in the birth rate, which reached the highest level recorded since 1926.
- (2) A large fall in the death-rate, due as much to a decrease in all the ordinary causes of death as to the absence of deaths due to enemy action.
- (3) A fall in the infantile mortality rate to the level recorded in the years preceding the outbreak of war.
- (4) A decrease in the high tuberculosis death rate of 1941.
- (5) A substantial increase in the incidence of venereal disease as compared with pre-war experience.

The local respite from air warfare has been followed by a gradual return of evacuated school children and others, and although much has been achieved by way of repair of air raid damage to dwelling houses, the position has been reached where there is a large unsatisfied demand for housing accommodation, not only from former inhabitants of the Borough, but also from a number of persons now residing in the town in unsuitable conditions.

The return of evacuated population is also of concern to the Health Department in that it has been necessary during the year to expand certain reduced services and so to impose a burden of a different nature on the staff. It is a great pleasure accordingly again to testify to their assiduous devotion to duty, as well as to acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. T. H. WOOD,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1942.

Civilian Population (Registrar-General's estimate) at mid-year	
1942	46,100
Area in Acres (exclusive of river bed)	2,414
Population at Census of 1931	76,770

Live Births—

Males 553; Females 551 ... Total 1104. Birth rate 23·9

Still Births—

Males 25; Females 16 ... Total 41. Rate per 1,000 total
(live and still) births 35·7

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	1	0·87
Other puerperal causes	3	2·62

Number of deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ...	80
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births—Legitimate, 71; Illegitimate, 101 Total	72
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	9
Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis per 1,000	1·19
Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000	1·37

The Rateable Value of the Borough as at 1st April 1942 was £180,878
The estimated product of a Penny Rate for 1942-43£1,740
In 1942-43 the General Rate was 15/11d. in the pound (excluding water
rate and charges).

The cost of the Health Services during 1942-43 was estimated at
£48,792, equivalent to a rate of 2s. 4·04d. in the pound.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BOOTLE.

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—At the Census in 1881 the population enumerated was 27,374; in 1891, 49,217; in 1901, 58,556; in 1911, 69,876; in 1921, 76,487; and in 1931, 76,770.

On the 22nd May 1943 the Registrar-General intimated that his estimate of civilian population at mid-year 1942 was 46,100. This estimate that the population of the Borough last year was some 6,500 less than in the summer of 1941 implies that there was further evacuation on a large scale in spite of the absence of air raids, and it is difficult to reconcile this assumption with the fact that the number of inhabited houses increased by over 800 during 1942, and with the figures reported by the Director of Education indicating a movement in the opposite direction. These latter figures showed that there was, in fact, a reduction of 3,824 children of school age in reception areas between September 1941 and September 1942 (totals of 7,456 and 4,632 respectively). The estimate of the Registrar-General has, however, been used in calculations of statistics throughout this report, although in so far as it may understate the population figure there will be a proportional overstatement of the birth rate and death rates.

Marriages.—The Superintendent Registrar has been good enough to furnish me with figures of marriages during recent years which show that the rise which first occurred in 1939 was maintained during 1940 but that the total for 1941 reverted to normal and this year shows a fall. The figures for the six years commencing 1937 have been 629, 653, 731, 891, 659 and 576 respectively.

Births.—During the year there were registered 1,104 births to Bootle parents, representing a birth rate of **23·9 per 1,000** of the population, that for England and Wales being 15·8. In 1941 the Bootle birth rate was 22·8 and for the decennium 1932-1941 it was 21·8. There were 553 male and 551 female births. It will be noted that the birth rate, which reached a post-war maximum of 29·7 in the first quarter of 1920 and its minimum in 1938, shows a further rise again this year.

Period.	BOOTLE.		ENGLAND & WALES
	Total Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.
1873—1880 ...	6,846	38·6	35·4
1881—1890 ...	15,508	36·8	32·4
1891—1900 ...	17,716	33·2	29·9
1901—1910 ...	20,468	32·3	27·2
1911—1920 ...	20,748	27·6	21·8
1921—1930 ...	18,884	22·8	18·4
1931—1935 ...	8,367	21·8	15·0
1936—1940 ...	7,959	21·6	14·9
1941 ...	1,199	22·8	14·2
1942 ...	1,104	23·9	15·8

The illegitimate births numbered 69, and were 6·3 per cent. of the total. In 1941 the total number was 51, and in 1940, 47.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths of Bootle residents during 1942, whether within or without the Borough, was 629; this figure includes 118 who died in institutions within the Borough, 274 who died in transferred institutions in Liverpool, 49 who died in hospitals outside the Borough, and 15 who died in mental hospitals, making a total of 456 deaths in institutions.

The constitution of the present population of Bootle differs appreciably from that of peace time, and it is consequently unwise to lay too much stress on a bald statement of the death rate, which shows a decrease to **13·6 per 1,000** from the figure of 23·3 per 1,000 for the preceding year; this difficulty is recognised by the Registrar-General who no longer supplies a comparability factor for the correction of abnormal age and sex constitutions of the populations of various areas.

The crude death-rate of the 126 great towns of England and Wales during 1942 was 13·3. The table below demonstrates the reversion

to the general downward trend of both national and local rates which had obtained since the beginning of the century.

Period.	BOOTLE.		ENGLAND & WALES.
	Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.
1873—1880 ...	3,823	21·7	21·2
1881—1890 ...	8,260	19·9	19·1
1891—1900 ...	10,942	20·6	18·2
1901—1910 ...	11,400	17·8	15·4
1911—1920 ..	12,470	17·1	14·3
1921—1930 ...	10,336	13·5	12·1
1931-1935 ...	5,212	13·5	12·0
1936-1940 ...	5,019	13·8	12·5
1941 ...	1,227	23·8	12·9
1942 ...	629	13·6	11·6

The death-rate during the first quarter of the year was 18·4, during the second, 14·6; the third, 10·2; and the fourth, 11·3.

The number of deaths which occurred in institutions was 456, *i.e.*, 72·5 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 48 per cent. in 1941, and 49 per cent. in 1940. The increasing use made of institutions for the accommodation of cases of terminal illness is illustrated by a comparison with the percentage of 29 in 1920.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 80 deaths of infants, compared with 115 in 1941, and 122 in 1940. The infantile mortality rate was **72 per 1,000 births**, compared with 108 in 1941, and 82·2 in the decennium 1932 to 1941.

The rate of infantile mortality amongst males was 74, and amongst females 71. Throughout England and Wales the rate of infantile mortality was 49 per 1,000 births, and in the 126 great towns it was 59.

Twenty-three infants died before they were a week old, and a total of 40 or 50 per cent. of all the deaths under one year, occurred in children under the age of one month. This is a neo-natal mortality rate of 36·2 per 1,000.

Young Child Mortality.—In 1942 there were 23 deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years, as compared with 66 in 1941. The principal causes

were—meningitis 4, violence and accidents 4, whooping cough 2, diphtheria 2, and measles 2.

Uncertified Deaths.—One hundred deaths (59 of residents and 41 of non-residents) were the subject of a Coroner's inquest, and in only three cases was the death registered without certification by a medical man or a Coroner; this is equivalent to 0.48 per cent. of deaths uncertified.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death, classified according to age, are shown in the table on page 30.

Epidemic Diseases.—The epidemic diseases (excluding influenza) were responsible for 21 deaths, as compared with the average of 58.7 during the preceding ten years. There were 2 deaths from measles, as against 2 in 1941; 5 deaths from diphtheria, as against 15 in 1941; 2 deaths from whooping cough, as against 24. The deaths from diarrhoea and enteritis were 12, as against 14 during 1941; nine were of infants under one year.

Respiratory Diseases.—The number of deaths from respiratory diseases was substantially lower than that recorded in the three preceding years. Pneumonia was responsible for 56 deaths, bronchitis for 20, and other respiratory diseases for 7, making the total deaths from respiratory diseases (excluding influenza and tuberculosis) 83, or 13.2 per cent. of the total deaths at all ages, as compared with 153, or 12.5 per cent. in 1941. Influenza was entered as a cause of death in 2 cases, as against 10 in the preceding year.

Cancer.—Cancer was registered as the cause of death in 71 cases, as compared with 87 in the preceding year. This represents a cancer crude death-rate of 1.54 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.01 during the years 1911 to 1920, with 0.78 per 1,000 during the first ten years of this century, and with 0.55 during the ten years 1891 to 1900.

Violence.—There were 56 deaths from violence.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Valuable information as to economic conditions having a bearing on the health of the town is obtained from data kindly supplied by the

Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee, and by the Clerk to the Bootle Insurance Committee.

It appears that during the year ended 26th December 1942, £20,581 was expended in outdoor relief, including £123 to unemployment eases; (comparable figures for 1941 were £26,413 and £868). Further, the annual return of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on the night of 31st December 1942 shows 412 persons to have been in receipt of institutional relief, of whom 17 were persons not suffering from sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, and 1,092 persons to have been in receipt of domiciliary relief. The total number of persons in receipt of Poor Relief on 31st December 1942 was equivalent to 326 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 285 in 1941.

Returns of the Ministry of Labour showing the numbers of insured men and women as unemployed and resident in the Borough are not now available.

The following table summarises conditions as to unemployment and public assistance during recent years:—

Year.	Approximate monthly average of unemployed adult males.	Persons in receipt of relief on 1st January.		Total cost of outdoor relief. £
		Institutional	Domiciliary	
1931	7598	475	2864	47,865
1932	7013	375	3936	64,999
1933	6926	455	5659	82,843
1934	6476	431	6871	107,807
1935	6780	410	7270	113,130
1936	6389	548	6751	109,747
1937	5146	511	6586	74,727
1938	5051	480	4354	60,307
1939	4310	464	4124	58,982
1940	—	357	2992	53,164
1941	—	413	1775	25,544
1942	—	412	1092	20,581

As regards National Health Insurance, the total number of insured persons in the Borough on 1st October 1942 was 28,952, or 63 per cent. of the total civilian population. There was a slight increase in the number of prescriptions made up during the year. It will be recalled that the number of prescriptions dispensed for insured persons rose from

50,738 to 164,253 between 1921 and 1937, with a corresponding increase in the annual cost of medicines from £1,955 to £5,149 6s. 5d., while this year the experience is 101,272 prescriptions at a cost of £4,158 5s. 5d.

II. GENERAL PUBLIC MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The control of the transferred medical services remains with the Public Assistance Committee, although in November 1931 the Council delegated to the Health Committee the powers contained in Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929, with respect to the provision of hospital accommodation.

INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR THE SICK.

By agreement continuing until April 1950 arrangements have been made for the reception of Bootle sick into the hospitals transferred to the Liverpool City Council after the passing of the Local Government Act, 1929. Admissions during the year numbered 2,944 (including 422 births and 1,812 admissions on Masters' or Medical Superintendents' Orders).

DOMICILIARY MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The administration of medical out-relief included in the functions transferred to the Council on 1st April 1930 is controlled by the Public Assistance Committee acting through the Medical Officer of Health, and the arrangements remain as described in earlier reports.

Examination of the returns of surgery consultations and home visits during the year showed that the work remained relatively light, the weekly average having been 30 surgery consultations and 5 home visits in Districts No. 1 and 2, and 30 surgery consultations and 4 home visits in District No. 3.

VACCINATION.

According to information supplied by the Vaccination Officer, 619 successful primary vaccinations and five successful re-vaccinations were performed during the year ended 30th September 1942, as compared with the previous year's figures of 773 and none respectively.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

As from 1st December 1942 the accident and sickness ambulance service, formerly provided by the Bootle General Hospital and staffed by members of the Fire Brigade and latterly of the National Fire

Service, was transferred to the Council. Three ambulances were handed over in due course, and they are manned by a rota of drivers and attendants drawn from the whole-time personnel of the Civil Defence Casualty Services. During the first four weeks of its operation the service, in addition to other duties, transferred 118 cases to hospital, including 36 from the Dock Estate.

III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Nuisances.—The number of nuisances for which notices were served on owners and occupiers was 5,212, as against 4,630 in 1941.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—Four samples of feeding stuffs and six samples of fertilisers were obtained during the year.

Canal Boats.—During the year 51 visits of inspection were made to canal boats on the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in the Borough. Three written notices were served during the year, and two infringements were remedied, and two were outstanding at the end of 1942. Bootle is not a Registration Authority under the Public Health Act, 1936 (Sec. 249).

Verminous Infestation.—The procedure adopted for dealing with dwelling-houses infested by bed bugs has been described in previous Annual Reports and during the year 55 municipal houses and 40 privately-owned houses required and received disinfection.

Houses found to be infested by cockroaches were also dealt with as described in earlier reports, and 92 municipal houses and 3 privately-owned houses were so treated during the year.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

Shelter accommodation for the general public is on the same scale as described in my Annual Report for 1941. The trench shelter systems have been largely re-constructed during the course of the year thereby giving more safety and comfort, and providing additional amenities. Routine inspections of the shelters by the medical staff of the Department and the Sanitary Inspectors have been made, but on a reduced scale owing to the limited use made of them by the public.

IV. SANITARY CONTROL OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK SUPPLY.

Source of Milk Supply.—That portion of the milk supply of the Borough not brought by rail or road is derived from cows kept in shippens, of which there are now owing to war conditions only 2 in the

town; the cows number 27, the same number as last year, as compared with a figure for 1914 of about 550. The shippens received the careful attention of the Inspector, who paid in all 30 visits.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—*Milk and Dairies Orders 1915 and 1926.*—There are 31 premises registered as dairies or milkshops in the Borough, and 2 premises registered as cow-sheds, and there are 64 registered retail purveyors of bottle milk only. One hundred and ninety-seven visits of inspection were made to cowsheds, dairies and milkshops during the year; on the whole it may be said that these premises are maintained in a satisfactory state.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk.—The Milk (Special Designations) Order which came into force on June 1st 1936, prescribed the following special designations for milk, namely:—Tuberculin Tested, Accredited, and Pasteurised.

At the end of 1942 there was one Bootle dairyman holding a licence to produce Accredited milk, one dairyman holding a licence to bottle Accredited milk, and three to produce Pasteurised milk.

With the object of promoting the cleanliness and safety of the local supply bacteriological examination of milk samples has not been limited to the designated milks, and 72 examinations in all were made during the year.

Milk and Tuberculosis.—The results of bacteriological examination of 72 samples of milk showed that six samples were infected with tubercle bacilli; appropriate action was taken.

Pasteurised Milk.—During the past year in Bootle three licences were renewed for the production of pasteurised milk. The number of milk samples obtained from these three licence holders during 1942 was 17, of which 11 conformed to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. Ten samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for examination by the phosphatase test, all of which were found to be efficiently pasteurised.

Ice Cream.—At the end of the year registrations under the Bootle Corporation Act 1930, Section 21, totalled:—

PREMISES—

For the manufacture for sale and sale of ice cream ...	...	21
For the sale only of ice cream ...	... ..	25

PERSONS—

For the manufacture for sale and sale of ice cream	21
For the sale only of ice cream	25

It is to be noted that Order No. 431/1941—Statutory Rules and Orders—prohibited the use of cow's milk, powdered milk, and skimmed milk in the production of ice cream after 1st April 1941, and Order No. 1962/1942 made under the same authority prohibited the manufacture of ice cream as and from 1st October 1942.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Butchers' Shops, etc.—Supervision of the materials and methods in foodshops, bakehouses, and factories, continued to be exercised by the Department on lines as indicated in previous Annual Reports.

Food and Drugs.—The Public Analyst, to whom samples are submitted, is Mr. W. H. Roberts, M.Sc., F.I.C.

During the year 197 samples were taken, of which 11, or 5·5 per cent., were adulterated or not up to standard. One hundred and thirty-six of these were taken informally, and in cases where adulteration was detected formal samples were subsequently obtained in order that the necessary legal action might be instituted. Eighty-nine samples of milk were obtained, of which twenty-eight were taken informally; in the other 61 cases, however, the procedure prescribed by the Act was carried out. Four of the samples of milk (2 formal, 2 informal) were found to be adulterated.

In respect of the two formal samples of milk found to be adulterated, the adulteration was slight and the vendors were interviewed and warned.

In respect of other foodstuffs found to be adulterated or not up to standard, one prosecution was undertaken against the distributors of an egg substitute, a sample of which was found to be infested with living acari and unfit for human consumption. The case was dismissed by the magistrates, who held that there was no direct evidence to prove when and where the infestation took place. Two cases were referred to the Food Enforcement Officer, one being in respect of a sample of tinned soup, the other in respect of a sample of condensed milk; in each case the sample did not comply with the provisions of the appropriate Order made under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

The total number of samples obtained of milk produced outside the district was 62, of which 21 were taken in course of delivery.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1927.—A total of 132 samples was examined under these Regulations for the presence of preservatives, including 89 of milk. All the samples were found to be correct.

V. PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year is summarised below.

There was no notification of small-pox, cholera, plague, typhus fever, relapsing or continued fever, trench fever, dysentery, or encephalitis lethargica.

	Cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Deaths.
Enteric Fever	3	3	—
Scarlet Fever	151	87	—
Diphtheria	289	287	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	—
Erysipelas	32	10	—
Measles	445	23	2
Whooping Cough	52	4	2
Infantile Diarrhoea (under two years)—voluntarily notifiable .	3	—	9
Influenzal Pneumonia	2	1	2
Acute Primary Pneumonia	68	25	25
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	11	11	5
Malaria	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis	1	1	—
*Tuberculosis—			
(a) Pulmonary	133	66	55
(b) Non-Pulmonary	36	14	8

* Primary notifications.

SCARLET FEVER.

Incidence.—The relatively low incidence of scarlet fever prevailing since 1939 continued throughout the year. The total cases for the year numbered 151, constituting an incidence of 3·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

In each of nine houses two cases of scarlet fever occurred, and in one house there were five cases.

Hospital Isolation in Scarlet Fever.—Eighty-seven cases, representing 58 per cent. of the notifications, were admitted to the Liverpool Isolation Hospitals during the year.

Return Cases.—During 1942 there were no instances in which the discharge of a scarlet fever case from the hospital was followed by the occurrence of a new case in the home.

DIPHTHERIA.

Incidence.—There was a rise in the incidence of diphtheria from the relatively low figure of the previous year, and in all 289 cases were notified as compared with 236 during 1941, and an average of 244 for the ten years ended 1941. The incidence was 6·3 per 1,000 of the estimated population, and the case fatality 1·7 per cent. Two hundred and eighty-seven of those notified were removed to Liverpool Isolation Hospitals during the year.

The occurrence of a secondary case of diphtheria in an infected household was recorded on twenty occasions, and the occurrence of a third case on four occasions, and fifth and sixth cases on one occasion.

Mortality.—There were 5 deaths from diphtheria during the year, giving a mortality rate of 0·11 per 1,000 as compared with 0·05 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

Prevention.—During 1932 a scheme was inaugurated whereby an offer of immunisation against diphtheria was made to the parents of infants and young children in the Borough. During the year, a total of 2,056 children (compared with 1,131 during 1941) completed the series of inoculations, making with those inoculated in preceding years a grand total of 9,302. The increase was in response to the increased publicity directed to securing the prevention of this essentially preventable disease, and the rise has been obtained in the children aged one and two years, the group in which infection has the most serious consequences.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Influenza.—Two notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received, and two deaths from influenza were recorded.

Measles.—During 1942 measles caused two deaths, compared with two in 1941, and an average of 14 during the ten years ended 1941. The Bootle death-rate from this cause was 0·04 per 1,000, compared with 0·01 throughout England and Wales.

Under the Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1940, 445 cases of measles were notified.

Whooping Cough.—Whooping Cough caused two deaths during 1942, compared with 24 in 1941 and three in 1940. The death-rate was 0·04 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0·02 throughout England and Wales. The number of cases notified during the year was 52.

Diarrhoea.—Deaths from this disease numbered twelve, or a rate of 0·26 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0·27 last year. Nine of the deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, giving a rate per 1,000 births of 8·1 in Bootle.

VI. TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification Register.—The register on 31st December 1942 included 239 males and 244 females suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 111 males and 157 females suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, making a total of 751 cases, as compared with 696 at the end of 1941 and 776 at the end of 1940.

Incidence.—The total number of new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during 1942 was 169, as compared with the figures of 201, 184, 162, 150, and 142 in the years from 1937 onwards.

Mortality.—The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis during 1942 was 63, or one death in every ten, giving a death-rate from this cause of 1·37 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1·62 in 1941, and 1·03 in 1940; it was 1·26 for the ten years ended 1941. It will thus be seen that the substantial rise which occurred in 1941 was not maintained during 1942, although the recorded figure is still well above the experience of the years immediately before the outbreak of war.

Period.	BOOTLE.		England & Wales.
	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Rate per 1,000.
1891-1900 ...	1106	2·17	2·01
1901-1910 ...	1127	1·76	1·65
1911-1920 ...	1370	1·82	1·42
1921-1925 ...	652	1·70	1·08
1926-1930 ...	572	1·49	0·94
1931-1935 ...	537	1·39	0·81
1936-1940 ...	411	1·12	0·67
1941 ...	85	1·62	0·73
1942 ...	67	1·37	

Dispensary Register.—A register is maintained of all cases of tuberculosis receiving public medical treatment. On 31st December 1942 the number of definite cases on the register was 434, as against 413 on 1st January 1942.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Incidence.—One hundred and thirty-three new cases suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1942, an increase of 28 over the previous year; the number includes 15 cases not formally notified. The numbers notified in the five preceding years were 143, 127, 115, 121, and 105 respectively. In the case of three the first intimation was obtained from the death returns, while in twenty-five other cases notification was made at intervals of less than three months before death. The non-notified deaths, therefore, numbered 5·5 per cent. of the total of 55 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Mortality.—During the year 55 deaths were certified to be due to pulmonary tuberculosis, representing a rate of 1·19 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1·46 in 1941, and 0·91 in 1940. There were 34 deaths among males and 21 among females.

Chest Clinic.—During the year the Tuberculosis Officer examined 229 patients newly referred; 138 patients were sent by private practitioners, 6 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic Medical Officers, 29 by Army Medical Boards, and 56 by the School Medical Officers for

opinion preliminary to notification. Attention continued to be paid to securing the attendance for examination of contacts of notified cases, and during the year 60 were so examined.

The total attendance at the Clinic during the year numbered 2,014, and 619 visits for various other purposes were made in addition; 392 specimens of sputum were examined, giving a positive result in 59 cases. The Tuberculosis Visitors made 1,920 visits to homes of tuberculous patients.

During the year 502 X-ray examinations were made at the Bootle General Hospital.

Maghull Sanatorium.—During the year 24 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium with an average length of stay of 218 days for the 23 cases discharged during the year. In addition, 42 other cases were admitted to hospitals outside the Borough.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 36 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, as compared with 37 in 1941 and 29 in 1940, namely:—8 bones and joints, 2 abdomen, 12 glands, and 3 meningitis; and there were eight deaths registered. The agreement with the Leasowe Hospital for Children for the maintenance of beds for children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis remained in force, and at the beginning of the year eight cases were in hospital; 6 cases were admitted, 4 were discharged and one died, and 9 were remaining in hospital at the end of the year.

The scheme for admission to general or special hospitals of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and for payment by the Council of the charges for maintenance and treatment in cases recommended or approved by the Tuberculosis Officer, was continued; during the year 8 such patients were admitted.

Dental Treatment.—During the year two cases received dental treatment.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—No action was taken under the above Regulations relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1936: Section 172.—No action was taken under this Section dealing with the compulsory removal of cases of tuberculosis to hospital.

VII. VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Council's scheme for the treatment and control of Venereal Diseases remains as described in previous reports with the addition that, in order to combat the recent general rise in their incidence, there was a large increase in the national and local publicity campaign directed to secure the avoidance of infection or alternatively the continuance of efficient treatment.

The Annual Statistical Report of the Medical Officer of the Treatment Centre shows 298 persons under treatment on 31st December 1942, as against 282 on 1st January 1942, and a slight decrease in new cases, the figure being 307 as contrasted with 315 in 1941.

The total attendances for treatment made at the Centre during the year show an increase from 6,875 to 9,698; the figure includes 2,627 attendances made between clinic days for the treatment of gonorrhoea at the irrigation centre. The average attendance at the male clinics was 26, and at the female clinics 16. During 1942 85 cases were discharged on completion of treatment and observation, as against 124 in the previous year.

The table below is a statement of the number of cases presenting themselves for treatment during the last five years:—

BOOTLE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
New Cases (total)	284	272	284	315	307
New Cases (syphilis)	48	50	41	78	101
Total attendances (excluding Irrigation Department)	9254	8492	6789	5302	7071
Irrigation Department attendances	3648	2447	1273	1573	2627
In-patient Days	244	76	Nil	41	132
No. discharged after completion of observation and treatment	113	102	124	124	85
No. who ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure	144	61	21	26	1

Bootle residents accounted for 31 per cent. of the cases under treatment at the Bootle Hospital Centre, the Authorities contributing the next largest numbers of cases being Liverpool with 22 per cent. and the Lancashire County Council with 21 per cent.

VIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

EVACUATION.

There was no occasion during the year for any large scale or hurried evacuation of mothers and young children, but there was a steady acceptance of the arrangements described in the last Annual Report for the temporary transfer to institutions in the Fylde area of mothers for their confinement and of the children under five years of age belonging to those mothers. During the year ended 31st December 1942 136 expectant mothers and 50 children under five were so evacuated; in addition 47 children under five, with special home circumstances, were admitted for indefinite stay in residential nurseries elsewhere.

ASSISTANCE FROM SPECIAL CHARITABLE FUNDS.

In January 1942 the British War Relief Society of U.S.A. made a generous allocation of £600 for the relief of air raid distress, expressing the wish that it should be expended on a scheme for the benefit of children in Bootle. A Committee was accordingly constituted consisting of four ex-officio members, viz.:—His Worship the Mayor, the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee, and the Medical Officer of Health, with the Borough Treasurer as Hon. Treasurer, and the Committee's proposals for expending the money were duly approved by the donors.

In brief, so far the money has been expended for the most part on a scheme for the purchase of perambulators and for their subsequent issue to approved applicants on undertakings to repay by instalments the whole or such proportion of the cost as the family income and outgoings warrant. On this plan 100 perambulators and one go-cart were purchased during 1942; two perambulators and the go-cart were allocated to the Residential Infants' Hostel occupied by Bootle children at "The Hill," Westby, near Kirkham, one perambulator has been issued free, and 96 of the remainder have been issued on whole or part payment as described above; by the end of the year fourteen mothers had discharged their liabilities in full and instalments payable by the remaining mothers are coming in satisfactorily. Another activity has been the purchase of clothing and equipment for the Infants' Hostel above mentioned and for a similar institution in which Bootle infants are resident at Talsarnau, near Harlech.

A similar donation of £50 was received on 11th February 1943 from the people of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, and in the absence of recent air raids is being expended on similar lines. With the present short supply of perambulators and with the cessation of hire purchase schemes these generous donations have gone far to satisfy a pressing need, and it is gratifying to note that the method of administering the money affords prospects of the fund continuing to do good work for some time to come.

STAFF IN RECEPTION AREAS.

The staff on loan in reception areas has been progressively reduced with the return of evacuees, and at the end of 1942 such areas were being assisted by two Health Visitors, the Matron with the Sister of the Maternity Home and one Municipal Midwife, all giving whole-time service, and by a Medical Officer giving one day per week, and by a Dental Officer with his attendant giving three half-days per week.

ANTE-NATAL WELFARE.

Home Visiting of Expectant Mothers.—A very great deal can be done to promote normal childbirth by careful instruction as to general and personal hygiene and as to the need for suitable food, open air, exercise and rest, adequate sleep, and properly devised clothing. The Health Visitors paid 1,106 home visits and the Municipal Midwives paid 1,611 home visits to expectant mothers.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Three Ante-Natal Consultations were held each week until May 19th 1942, when one more weekly session was re-instituted. In all 743 new cases attended, corresponding to 67 per cent. of the total registered births; in addition, 168 cases carried over from the preceding year continued under supervision, and a total of 2,883 attendances was made, with an average of 15·5 persons per consultation. Further, it should be noted that patients intending to enter Walton Hospital for confinement usually attend the Ante-Natal Clinic held at that Institution.

Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers.—At the end of the year one half-day weekly was being devoted to the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and the treatment given during the year has been in the nature of extractions and the supply of artificial dentures.

The number of patients treated during the year was 92, as compared with 78 in 1941, and the estimated cost of dentures supplied was £35 5s. 6d., of which the patients' contributions were assessed at £18 14s. 0d.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

Regulations of the Central Midwives' Board require medical help to be sought by the midwife in all cases of illness of the patient, or the child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour, or lying-in, and 83 records of sending for medical help were received.

Under the 1918 Act the Local Supervising Authority is responsible for the payment of fees to doctors called in by midwives, and in 1942 37 accounts, totalling £65 2s. 0d., in respect of cases where the doctor himself was unable to recover the fee, were sent in, as compared with 85 accounts, totalling £157 7s. 0d., in 1941. Of this sum, the contributions to be recovered from the patients were assessed at £19 16s. 6d.

Milk Assistance Scheme.—The Council's Milk Assistance Scheme, under which dried milk is granted to expectant mothers and infants, was continued in full until 21st August 1940, on which date the scheme of the Ministry of Food for issuing National Dried Milk began to operate, with the result that the need for the Council's Scheme almost disappeared. Arrangements were made locally for the distribution of National Dried Milk to be made principally through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics of the Local Authority as was the practice under the Council's Scheme.

Milk to the value of £1,100 14s. 8d. and Maltoline, Virol, Virolax and Emulsion to the value of £346 5s. 7d., making a total cost of £1,447 0s. 3d., was issued under the Council's Scheme, and under the Ministry of Food Scheme 11,182 packets (20 ounce size) were sold at 1s. 2d. each and 3,036 packets were issued free on an income scale basis.

Institutional Provision for Maternity Cases.—Last year 422 patients were delivered in Walton Hospital at the cost of the Public Assistance Committee, 136 in the Fylde Emergency Institutions, and in addition 184 patients were delivered in voluntary hospitals. The total of 742 represents 67·2 per cent. of the births registered during the year, as compared with 54 per cent. during 1941.

Maternity Home.—The Municipal Maternity Home remained closed, but the Emergency Maternity Institutions in the Fylde area placed at the disposal of the Council by the Ministry of Health continued to be available and to be well used; during the year 136 patients were admitted. These Maternity Homes were administered by the Lancashire County Council but the nursing supervision was in the hands of Bootle staff, and contact was maintained by monthly visits of members of the Council.

Puerperal Morbidity and Mortality.—There was one death from puerperal fever, and three deaths due to other puerperal causes. The circumstances of the confinements were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health, and confidential reports (not identifying the patients) were sent to the Departmental Committee on Maternal Mortality set up by the Ministry of Health.

The deaths thus classified to pregnancy and child-birth give a maternal mortality rate of 3.49 per 1,000 (live and still) births, and although there have been fluctuations in this rate, the local experience is, in general, more favourable than that of the country as a whole.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The whole-time midwives of the Municipal Midwifery Service (seven available in the Borough) attended 473 patients during the year, delivering 432 as midwives and assisting in 41 other instances as maternity nurses. Midwives book their own patients and are responsible for their ante-natal care from then onwards.

It will be seen that including maternity cases delivered in Walton Hospital and the Fylde Emergency Institutions, the municipality was responsible during 1942 for the conduct of 89.6 per cent. of the maternity work of the Borough.

CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.—The number of births notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as adjusted by transferred notifications totalled 1,097 live births and 34 still births.

Births Registered.—The number of live births registered in the district was 465, from which 6 are to be deducted as born in Bootle to residents of other districts, and to which are to be added 645 births to Bootle parents temporarily out of the town; the corrected figure is therefore 1,104. Of the number registered 69 were illegitimate.

The number of still births registered was 41, as against 51 for 1941.

Infant Deaths.—There were 80 deaths of infants under the age of twelve months, which total expressed as a rate of 1,000 births gives an infant mortality rate of 72, compared with 108 during 1941.

The trend of infant mortality in recent years is set out in the following table:—

Years	BOOTLE	England and Wales
1901-05	166	138
1906-10	130	117
1911-15	133	110
1916-20	103	91
1921-25	91	76
1926-30	89	68
1931-35	87	62
1936	68	59
1937	77	58
1938	81	53
1939	65	50
1940	80	55
1941	108	59
1942	72	49

Mortality was highest during the first quarter, with 24 deaths registered as against 46 in the corresponding quarter of 1941. In the succeeding quarters, 18, 19 and 19 deaths respectively were registered; 41 were males, and 39 females.

The most important of the causes of death were:—pneumonia 19, prematurity 16, convulsions 8, congenital malformation 6, atrophy, debility and marasmus 4, and atelectasis 3.

The rate of infantile mortality among legitimate infants was 71, and among illegitimate infants it was 101.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Twenty-three children died before they were a week old, and a total of 40, or 50 per cent., of all the deaths under one year, occurred in children under the age of one month. This is a neo-natal mortality rate of 36·2 per 1,000 births.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1926 to 1937.—Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year compared with 3 in 1941; the rates per 1,000 births being 1·8 for 1942, and 2·5 for 1941. The disposal of the cases and the results are shown in the table below:—

Cases.				Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Removed from Area.	Still under Treatment at end of year.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Brought forward from 1941.	Notified.	Treated.							
		At Home.	In Hospital						
—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—

Home Visitation of Infants.—There are nine officers on the Health visiting staff, of whom two are giving whole-time services in Reception Areas; two give half their time to tuberculosis visiting, and two give one-half of their time to the School Medical Service; the establishment is, therefore, equivalent to five visitors giving their whole time to Maternity and Child Welfare duties in Bootle. This staff paid 16,477 home visits in all, including 6,077 visits to infants under one year, an average of 5.5 visits to each infant.

Infant Welfare Clinics.—During the year four infant clinic sessions were conducted weekly.

The following tabular statement gives the numbers of new infants presented for examination and advice, and the total yearly and average attendances at each Clinic:—

Clinic.	New Cases.			Attendances.				
	Under one year.	One to five years.	Total.	Under one year.	One to five years.	Total.	No. of Sessions.	Average attendance at clinic.
Health Centre—								
Monday afternoon ..	167	44	211	1540	147	1687	49	34.4
Wednesday afternoon	308	51	359	2738	389	3122	51	61.2
Thursday afternoon .	124	48	172	1358	169	1527	52	29.4
School Medical Offices—								
Tuesday afternoon ..	219	89	258	2460	249	2709	52	52.1
Totals ...	818	182	1000	8091	954	9045	204	44.3

Supervision of Young Children by Heath Visitors.—During the year the Health Visitors paid 8,296 home visits to children from one to five years.

Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juices.—The scheme of the Ministry of Food for distribution of fruit juices and cod liver oil to mothers and young children was continued and extended during the year, and this valuable supplement to the vitamin content of their diet is now available, free or on payment, in respect of cod liver oil to children who have not attained the age of five years, and in respect of fruit juices to children who have not attained the age of two years. On 1st December 1942 the full benefits of the scheme became available to expectant mothers.

During the year the following were the total issues made through the Council's clinics :—

		<i>Sold.</i>		<i>Free.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>
Cod Liver Oil...	...	1707	...	2944	...	4651
Orange Juice ...	...	3144	...	1783	...	4927
Blackcurrant Puree ...	...	1650	...	4781	...	6431
„ Syrup ...	...	21	...	964	...	985

These figures, although substantial, indicate that in spite of continuous persuasive efforts there are a large number of mothers who do not avail themselves of this excellent scheme.

Nursing in the Home.—The services of the Bootle District Nurses Association are available for the nursing in their own homes of patients suffering from puerperal fever, measles, whooping cough, epidemic diarrhoea, ophthalmia neonatorum, pneumonia, and poliomyelitis. During the year 1,935 visits were paid to 146 cases.

Convalescent Home Provision.—The usual provision was made in the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee's estimates for grants towards the cost of convalescent home treatment for children under the age of five years. During the year, 11 children under five years of age and 59 children over that age received such convalescent treatment.

Nurse Children.—The powers in respect of the reception of children under the age of nine years for reward conferred on the Council by the Public Health Act, 1936, are administered through the Health Visitors, who supervised the general health and well-being of six such children who were on the register on 31st December last.

The Liverpool Child Welfare Association.—This Association has continued to send workers to Bootle on five mornings each week to facilitate the arrangements for dealing with recommendations of the medical staff of the Council or private doctors for the provision of surgical appliances, cod liver oil, extra nourishment, or convalescent home treatment, to infants and school children.

IX. HOUSING.

Estimate of Housing Needs.—Even before the war the Council was well aware of the need for an extensive programme of house construction, and it is common knowledge that a considerable number of houses have since been lost through enemy action. The resultant position has therefore naturally been of much concern, and it may be well to place on record certain of the figures submitted by a deputation of the Council at an interview with the Minister of Health in December 1942 in support of the case for the immediate resumption of house building in the Borough. These figures included the following estimate of present needs:—

No. of houses required to re-house Bootle people now billeted outside the Borough	932
No. of houses for which applications have been received by the Housing Estate Manager to deal with persons living in rooms	648
No. of houses required to meet applications from house-holders	200
Total ...	1780

Over and above this demand it is suggested that there will be a further demand for, say, 1,000 houses from former householders who have lost their homes through enemy action and have not yet made known their requirements in this respect.

Further, when the desirability of early re-development of the "Port Area" (west of Rimrose Road-Derby Road) is admitted, some additional 200 houses will be required in replacement, and it will consequently be seen that a responsible estimate of the present need approximates to 3,000 houses. The ultimate requirements will, of course, depend on the extent to which desirable re-planning and re-development of the Borough, conformable with a larger regional design, is economically possible, but as such re-planning envisages the removal of all dwelling-houses from the area west of the railway line the final need may well add up to a requirement of 7,000 houses.

Inspection of War-Damaged Houses.—A statement has been filed showing the effects of enemy action on housing, and all that falls to be reported here is a note on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors arising therefrom.

In addition to primary inspections of war damaged houses by the Department of the Borough Engineer, inspections of such houses were made by the Sanitary Inspectors. During the year visits were paid to 30 municipal houses and to 473 houses in private ownership in respect of war damage: of the 30 municipal houses inspected, 19 were certified as wholly inhabitable on first inspection, and 11 were found to be in part habitable. In the case of 473 houses in private ownership inspected, a report and recommendation suitable to the conditions found in each case was forwarded to the Borough Engineer for his attention.

Further, 268 houses requisitioned for accommodating families rendered homeless were inspected and reports on conditions found together with recommendations were forwarded to the Town Clerk and the Borough Engineer. In addition 40 houses were inspected under the Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Acts, 1939 and 1941, and certificates were issued in 14 cases.

X. BLIND WELFARE.

The duties of the Council under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, are administered in accordance with a revised scheme and regulations which received the approval of the Minister of Health in April 1934.

Registration.—During the year the Council's Ophthalmic Surgeon held three clinics and examined 10 cases. From this total of 10 examinations 4 cases were added to the register of blind persons; and there were also 8 transfer cases added. Twenty-four names were removed, 14 owing to death, 9 to removal outside the Borough, and one following decertification, leaving a total on the register at the end of 1942 of 151 persons as compared with 163 last year.

Employment and Instruction.—The registered blind are assisted and supervised by two Home Teachers giving the whole of their time to this work; during the year the Home Teachers paid 621 visits, gave 216 lessons at home, and disbursed the weekly money payments to necessitous cases; in addition, 520 visits and 186 lessons were given to evacuated blind persons in Southport. The classes, established in the autumn of 1939 in knitting and weaving for women and in basket-making for men, continued to be well attended by those blind remaining in Bootle and are much appreciated.

During the latter half of the year efforts were made in conjunction with the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service to obtain employment on work of national importance for selected blind persons. At the end of the year two were employed.

The Home Teaching Society on December 31st 1942 was assisting 66 unemployable blind (excluding blind evacuees) with money grants at a total weekly cost of £65 11s. 0d., the amount of relief being given varying from 2/- to 32/- weekly (excluding sighted dependents allowance), with the maximum of 32/- being paid in two cases. In addition, fourteen persons (13 males and one female) are employed at the Blind Workshops.

During the year eleven applications for the certification of blindness in order to take advantage of the Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926, were granted.

Domiciliary Medical Attendance.—In May 1937 the Council instituted a Domiciliary Medical Service for the (non-insured) registered blind by arrangement with local medical practitioners who agreed to enter their names on a panel and to provide medical attendance for a capitation fee of the same amount as that obtaining under the National Health Insurance Acts; necessary prescriptions are dispensed by a similar panel of private chemists. The scheme works smoothly and satisfactorily, and the cost to the Council for the financial year 1942-43 is estimated to be £55.

Provision of Wireless Installations.—In October 1942 negotiations were completed with the local Wireless Relay Service for the provision of wireless installation for all blind persons in the Borough, the charge for any new loud-speakers being borne by the British Wireless for the Blind Fund. The service has been much appreciated, and it is estimated that the annual cost will be approximately £70.

Evacuation of Blind Persons.—At the end of 1942 there were 84 blind persons resident in Bootle out of the 151 on the register; the following statement shows the disposition of the remainder:—

31	evacuated under scheme to Southport.
13	privately evacuated, or with friends outside Bootle.
6	in schools outside Bootle.
17	in outside institutions.
—	
67	
—	

At the end of the year 23 of the blind persons evacuated to Southport were accommodated in a detached house suitably adapted and furnished to serve as a Hostel, and one of the two Bootle Home Teachers was seconded to assist in the supervision of their welfare.

CAUSES OF DEATH	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 & under 25 years	25 & under 45 years	45 & under 65 years	65 and upward	
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	626 3	80 —	11 —	12 —	11 1	33 —	67 —	180 2	232 —	118 —
Enteric Fever
Small-pox
Measles	2	..	2
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough	2	2
Diphtheria and Croup	5	2	3
Influenza	2	1	1	1
Erysipelas
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	55	1	..	1	..	15	21	16	1	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	3	1	1	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	1	1	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease	71	1	..	1	7	31	31	5
Rheumatic Fever	1	1
Meningitis	6	1	1	1
Organic Heart Disease	114	1	1	33	79	13
Bronchitis	20	1	1	9	9	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	56	19	4	2	1	1	6	10	13	6
Other diseases of respiratory organs	7	3	1	2	1	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	12	9	1	2	..	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis
Cirrhosis of Liver
Alcoholism
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	1	1	1	7	10	4
Puerperal Fever	1	1
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Parturition	3	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	26	26
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	54	1	1	3	4	4	13	20	8	56
Suicide	2	1	1	3
Other Defined Diseases	155	20	..	1	..	6	7	45	76	21
Diseases ill defined or unknown	7	1	4	2	1
Totals	629	80	11	12	12	33	67	182	232	118

[illegible]

INFANT MORTALITY.

1942. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under One Year
All Causes	{ Certified Uncertified	23	6	9	2	40	20	10	7	3	80
Small-pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	3	1	—	—	4	3	—	1	1	8
Convulsions	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	...	—	—	5	2	9	3	6	1	—	19
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	—	9
Diarrhoea	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Suffocation, overlying	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Congenital Malformations	...	3	4	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	6
Premature Birth	...	8	—	2	—	14	2	—	—	—	16
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Other Causes	...	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	2	2	12
Totals		23	6	9	2	40	20	10	7	3	80

Legitimate Births in the year .. 1,035

Illegitimate Births in the year .. 69

Legitimate Deaths in the year .. 73

Illegitimate Deaths in the year .. 7

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